

THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

R. M. HENRY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,
Attorney at Law,
BURNSVILLE, N. C.
March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
MORGANTON, N. C.
May 5, 1853. tf

Z. B. Vance,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ASHEVILLE, N. C.
August 25, 1853. 211

BAXTER & SILER,
Attorneys at Law.
Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.
JOHN BAXTER. LEON F. SILER.
Hendersonville, N. C. Franklin, Macon, Co., N. C.
September 22-1853.

T. D. WINTER,
AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.
Refer to members of Congress and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.
March 30, 1854.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,
SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.
Will practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30 1854. tf

GAITHER & ERWIN,
Will practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy, and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.
Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.
March 30 1854. tf

G. W. WHITSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ASHEVILLE N. C.

Dr. Hilliard
Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. Lester
HAS returned home, and may hereafter be found at his Drug Store, ready to attend to all professional calls.
Asheville, March 31.

Dr. M. L. Neilson
Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.
Asheville, September 22-1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD
WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.
Asheville, N. C. January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

WM. D. RANKIN & CO.
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.
Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,
Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.
ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,
IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,
131 MEETING STREET,
Charleston, S. C.
WM. D. RANKIN. P. M. CRAIGMILES.
R. W. PULLIAM. A. D. SMITH.
Sept. 29, '53.

Ramsay's Piano Store,
COLUMBIA, S. C.
Music and Musical Instruments.
NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand Pianos; Hallet, Davis & Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos; Chickering, Travers & other best makers' Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.
Columbia August 18, 1853—ly

GOWER & SINGLETON,
Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,
GREENVILLE, S. C.
February 2, 1854. 203-1y

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 4.

WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 254.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

Letters

On business, unless pre-paid, will receive no attention.
It is expected in all cases that job work will be paid for on delivery.

BY AUTHORITY.
LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 24]

AN ACT to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
For the increased compensation of the Secretary of State, from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand four hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty-seven cents;

For compensation of the Assistant Secretary of State, from the eighteenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four: three thousand six hundred and nine dollars and ninety cents;

For publishing the laws, in pamphlet form and in the newspapers of the States and Territories, and in the city of Washington, two thousand three hundred and eighty dollars;

For extra clerk hire and copying four thousand dollars;

Said clerks to be employed only during the session of Congress, or when indispensably necessary to enable the department to answer some call made by either house of Congress at one session to be answered at another;

For payment of a clerk, necessarily employed in the recess of Congress to bring up the arrangements of the disbursing agent of the Department of State, four hundred and thirty-two dollars;

For compiling and supervising the publication of the Biennial Register, five hundred dollars;

For outfit of a charge d'affaires to Denmark, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For the usual return allowance for ministers of the United States to Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, and Chili, eighteen thousand dollars;

For the usual return allowance of charge d'affaires, or ministers resident to Portugal, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Naples, Sardinia, New Grenada, Venezuela, Buenos Ayres, Bolivia, Ecuador, and Nicaragua, fifteen thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For the usual return allowance of the minister resident to Turkey, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For the outfit of the minister resident to Turkey, six thousand dollars;

For outfit of charges d'affaires, two thousand and thirty-nine dollars and two cents;

For an outfit for the late charge d'affaires to Austria, four thousand five hundred dollars;

For salary of the dragoman to Turkey, one hundred and twenty-two dollars and eighty-three cents;

For salary of the assistant dragoman to Turkey, five hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirteen cents;

For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, six thousand one hundred and forty-one dollars and fifty-nine cents;

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, fifteen thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, forty-two thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars and three cents;

For payment of a balance due the agent employed for purchasing, walling, and ditching a piece of land near the city of Mexico for a cemetery or burial ground, four hundred and fifteen dollars and twenty-seven cents;

To pay expenses incurred by Edward Cunningham, acting consul at Shanghai, for a police force for the preservation of the peace by American citizens, five hundred and seventy-two dollars and eighty cents;

For payment of the claim of Thomas N. Johnson for his services as marshal at the port of Shanghai, from the ninth of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, to the fifteenth of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the sum of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-one dollars and seventy-four cents;

For payment to John Bozman Kerr, in addition to his salary and allowances as charge d'affaires to Nicaragua, the amount of his expenses on the journey to San Salvador and Guatemala, and of his expenses at those capitals under his commissions to the governments of those republics, together with a full outfit as charge d'affaires to the national representation of Central America.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents;

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to compensate the agent employed in paying annuities to Cherokee Indians remaining in North Carolina, under the act of the twenty-ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, five hundred dollars;

For contingencies, including rent, fuel, labor, light, and watching, for the building occupied by the Third Auditor of the Treasury, from the first of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, three thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents;

For contingencies, including rent, fuel, labor, light, and watching, for the building occupied by the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, from the first of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth

of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Auditor of the Post Office Department, viz:

For miscellaneous and printing prior to the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, three thousand three hundred and ninety dollars and ninety-eight cents;

For printing, furniture, and labor, since the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, two thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fourteen cents;

For salaries of officers and clerks in branch mint at San Francisco, California; twelve thousand six hundred and seventy dollars;

For wages of workmen in branch mint at San Francisco, California, thirty-three thousand three hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses of the branch mint at San Francisco, California, four thousand two hundred dollars;

For salaries of officers and clerks in assay office, New York, twelve thousand nine hundred dollars;

For wages of workmen in assay office, New York, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For incidental and contingent expenses in assay office, New York, twenty-one thousand dollars;

For the employment of workmen, materials, and other expenses necessary to put the branch mint at San Francisco, California, in operation, forty thousand dollars;

For the collection of agricultural statistics and the procurement and distribution of seeds and cuttings, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Patents, ten thousand dollars;

To complete the public buildings in New Mexico, fifty thousand dollars;

For finishing the capitol and territorial prison in the Territory of Minnesota, and grading and fencing the grounds of same, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents;

For the increased compensation of the Surveyor General of Oregon, from the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, one thousand three hundred and twenty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents;

For rent of surveyor general's office in California, purchase of instruments, records, drawing materials, furniture, fuel, and pay of messengers, four thousand dollars;

For compensation of a draughtsman and clerks for the office of the surveyor general of California, ten thousand dollars;

For contingent expenses in the Office of the Commissioner of Pensions: For stationery, one thousand dollars; for binding books, one thousand dollars; for office furniture, one thousand dollars; for printing and engraving bounty-land certificates, one thousand five hundred dollars; for miscellaneous items, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For continuing the surveys in the northern portions of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, at the rates now authorized by law, forty thousand dollars;

For paying pensions, under the act of the third of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars;

For paying pensions of invalids who were wounded on board of private armed vessels during the last war with Great Britain, from the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, eight thousand four hundred dollars; and the office for paying privateer pensions, in Boston is hereby abolished, and the said pensioners shall be paid as privateer pensions are paid at other places;

For the President's House and grounds, for fuel for the President's House, and for iron fences, three thousand eight hundred dollars;

For repairs of the Capitol, and improving the grounds around it, six thousand five hundred dollars;

For repairs of water-pipes, two hundred dollars;

To pay two draw-keepers on the Long bridge up to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, four hundred dollars;

For trees, tree-boxes, and repairs of pavements, five hundred dollars;

For lamps and lamp-posts in Pennsylvania avenue, between seventeenth street and Georgetown, and between the Capitol and navy-yard, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For completing and keeping in order the grounds south of the President's House, nine thousand seven hundred and seventy dollars;

For furnishing an additional number of iron settees for the President's and Capitol grounds, one thousand dollars;

For completing the pedestal and enclosure of the equestrian statue of Andrew Jackson, five hundred dollars;

For the payment of laborers employed in shovelling snow from the walks, to and around the Capitol, the President's House, and other public buildings, four hundred and twenty dollars;

For furnishing the rooms of the new wing of the Patent Office building with furniture, and providing the saloon therein with cases for models, forty-five thousand dollars;

For fulfilling treaties with the Sioux of the Mississippi;

For the third of fifty instalments of interest, at the rate of five per cent, per annum, on one million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, sixty-eight thousand dollars;

For the third of fifty instalments of interest, at the rate of five per cent, per annum, on one hundred and twelve thousand dollars being the amount in lieu of the reservation set apart in the third article of the treaty of

twenty-third July, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, per Senate's amendment thereof, five thousand six hundred dollars;

For the third of fifty instalments of interest, at the rate of five per cent, per annum on one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, stipulated in the fourth article of the treaty of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, per Senate's amendment thereof, three thousand four hundred and fifty dollars;

To pay clerks for services performed on Chickasaw Indian business, in pursuance of the regulations of the President of the United States, and in conformity with the decision of the late Secretary of the Interior, six thousand one hundred and eighty seven dollars and fifty cents.

For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico for the present fiscal year, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior;

For the payment of the printing of the returns of the Seventh Census, and the paper purchased for said printing, under the provisions of the "joint resolution providing for the printing and binding of the returns of the Seventh Census," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three—that is to say:

For the printing of the returns before mentioned, the sum of fifteen thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and ninety-three cents;

For the paper purchased for said printing, the sum of twenty seven thousand one hundred and six dollars and sixty-eight cents; Provided, That the sums hereinbefore mentioned be paid to the printer who executed the printing, and to the contractor who furnished the paper, respectively, at the treasury of the United States;

For compensation of two additional clerks in the office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, one thousand two hundred dollars;

For the printing of executive departments, including paper and printing the annual estimates of appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and for printing, paper, and binding twenty thousand copies of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on commerce and navigation for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, nine thousand and eighty-five dollars.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Secretary of War from the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents;

For rent of house on northwest corner of F. and Seventeenth streets, and warming all the rooms in it, three hundred and eighty-five dollars;

For the compensation and expenses of the commission of civilians and military men appointed under the provisions of the first section of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four," approved third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to determine matters connected with the management of the national armories, five thousand nine hundred and ninety six dollars and sixty one cents, or so much thereof as may be necessary: Provided, That in the payment of such officers of the army as may have served on that commission, their pay, as such officers, shall be deducted;

For arrears of pay for services of volunteers in the Kentucky regiment called into service in eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand dollars;

For arrears of pay for services rendered by volunteers or militia in the Black Hawk war, one thousand dollars;

For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, to supply the place of losses sustained by the wreck of the steamer San Francisco, twenty-six thousand five hundred and ninety dollars;

For deficiencies for the railroad surveys between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, forty thousand dollars.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and eighty-four dollars and sixty-one cents;

For contingent expenses of the southwest executive building, viz:

For fuel and lights, seven hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items, eight hundred dollars;

For contingent expenses of the navy, that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: Freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, purchase, repair of fire engines and machinery, repairs of and attending to steam-engines in navy-yards, purchase and maintenance of horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, furniture for government houses, fuel, oil, and candles for navy yards and shore stations, pay of watchmen, and incidental labor not chargeable to any other appropriation, labor attending the delivery of stores on civil stations, wharfage, dockage, and rent, travelling expenses of officers and others under orders, funeral expenses, store and office rent, stationary, fuel, commissions and pay of clerks to navy agents and storekeeper, flags, awnings, and packing-boxes, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay to judges advocate, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance to vessels in distress, bills of health and quarantine expenses of the United States navy in foreign ports, seventy two thousand six hundred and sixty dollars;

For continuing the publication of wind and current charts, for printing and publishing sailing directions, hydrographical surveys, and other expenses of the hydrographical office,

ten thousand dollars;

For the reappropriation of the following sums, carried to the surplus fund, and for the objects mentioned:

For dry dock at Kittery, two thousand nine hundred dollars and eighty-five cents;

For dry dock at Pensacola, eleven thousand one hundred and nineteen dollars and thirteen cents;

For magazine at Norfolk, two thousand and sixty-eight dollars and forty-two cents;

For magazine at Boston, four hundred and eighty dollars and sixty-three cents;

For magazine at New York, six hundred and thirty one dollars and thirty two cents;

For magazine at Washington, one thousand six hundred dollars;

For hospital at Philadelphia, two thousand four hundred and forty-two dollars and forty-two cents;

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For the increased compensation of the Postmaster General from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars and fifty-five cents;

For compensation of two temporary clerks employed in the Post Office Department, viz: One from the first of April to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum; and one from the 19th of May to the thirtieth of June one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at the rate of one thousand and fifty dollars per annum; and from the first of July to the second of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, at the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum, five hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy three cents;

To supply a deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, five hundred and forty five thousand four hundred and forty five dollars and sixty three cents.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

For the increased compensation of the attorney general, from the fourth of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, to the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, two thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars and nineteen cents;

For the purchase of Spanish and Mexican law books for the library of Congress, seven hundred dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:

For lithographing and engraving twenty thousand dollars;

For binding, thirty thousand dollars;

For books, twelve thousand six hundred and ninety one dollars;

For clerks to committees and President pro tempore, draughtsman, messengers, pages, laborers, police, horses, and carriages, four thousand four hundred dollars;

For miscellaneous items: To replace this amount, drawn by order of the Senate from that head of appropriation, in a payment to R. M. Young, as commissioner to investigate the charges against the Hon. A. Ramsey, late superintendent of Indian affairs, Minnesota, nine hundred and twenty four dollars and twenty cents;

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay for the maps of the public lands authorized by the resolution of the Senate of the third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, to be printed under the direction of the Committee on Public Lands, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars;

For the expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:

For horses and carriages, eight hundred and forty dollars;

For newspapers for members, two thousand dollars;

For pages, one thousand nine hundred and thirty six dollars;

For binding documents, seventy seven thousand five hundred and ninety six dollars and forty cents;

For miscellaneous items, twenty thousand dollars;

For binding the Congressional Globe and Appendix of the second session of the thirty second Congress—five thousand and eighty eight volumes, at sixty cents per volume—three thousand four hundred and twelve dollars and eighty cents;

For continuing the preparation and publication of a stereotyped catalogue of the library of Congress, five thousand dollars;

For the messenger to the Speaker, three hundred and twelve dollars;

For pay for Annals of Congress, ordered by the House for the House library, being one hundred copies of each of the following volumes: first, second, and third volumes tenth Congress, and first, second, and third volumes eleventh Congress, in all six hundred volumes, at five dollars per volume, three thousand dollars;

For printing index to private claims, ordered to be printed by resolution of the House of Representatives of the twenty-second of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, twenty thousand dollars;

For binding index to private claims, five thousand seven hundred dollars;

For rent of paper ware-room from the first of January to thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, at two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, one hundred and twenty five dollars;

For cartage of printing paper from ware-room and office of the Superintendent of Public Printing, to the printing offices, and labor, from the first of January to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty four, at five hundred and fifty dollars per annum, two hundred and seventy five dollars;

For arrears incurred prior to the first of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, for running and marking the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, fifty thousand dollars;

And that the period limited for the appointment

ment of commissioner, surveyor, and chief astronomer, by the act of May fifteen, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall be, and the same is hereby, extended to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty five;

For engraving maps, views, sections, and natural history, of the survey of the boundary between the United States and Mexico, ten thousand dollars; to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior;

For wood cuts purchased by the commissioner of patents, for illustrating the mechanical part of the Patent Office report for eighteen hundred and fifty-three-four, ordered by the House of Representatives, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For salaries and incidental expenses of the commission appointed under the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty one, for settling land claims in California, forty two thousand dollars: Provided, That there be allowed to the legal representatives of Robert Greenhow such sum, in addition to that received by him, as together, will make his salary for the time he was employed as assistant land agent equal to that authorized to be paid to the land commissioners by the act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty three, "making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty four;"

That the first Comptroller of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to examine the claims presented by certain counties of the late Territory of Iowa for expenses of the United States district court, which were paid by said counties prior to the admission of said Territory into the Union as a State; and if, upon such examination, he is satisfied that prior to said time the said counties have paid money which, in accordance with the instructions of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, dated nineteenth of December, eighteen hundred and forty-three, as construed into the report of said First Comptroller to the Secretary of the Interior under date of thirtieth of October, eighteen hundred and fifty three, in reference to said subject, should have been paid by the marshals of the United States for said Territory, he is directed to audit and allow the same;

For compensation of the judge of first instance in civil cases for the district of San Francisco, California, per appointment dated twenty first of September, eighteen hundred and forty nine, to the first April, eighteen hundred and fifty, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For the payment of draughtsmen and clerks employed under the resolution of May four, eighteen hundred and forty eight, upon the maps of the public lands, five thousand six hundred and seventy-five dollars;

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all books, papers, documents, and records, in the Department of the Interior, may be copied and certified, under the seal of that Department, (which is hereby recognised as legal,) in the same manner as those in the other Executive Departments may now by law be, and with the same force and effect; and in all cases where a seal is necessary by law to any commission, process, or other instrument provided for by the laws of Congress, it shall be lawful to affix the proper seal by making an impression thereon directly on the paper to which such seal is necessary which shall be as valid as if made on wax or other adhesive substance;

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That hereafter the commissions of all officers

The Great Earthquake in San Salvador.

We find in the New York Herald the subjoined general account of the recent earthquake in San Salvador, translated from an "Extraordinary Bulletin" of the Government, which has been removed to the city of Cojutepeque.

RUIN OF THE CITY OF SAN SALVADOR.

Quis tanta fando
Temperet lacrimis.—VIRGIL.

The night of the 16th of April, 1854, will ever be one of sad and bitter memory for the people of Salvador. On that unfortunate night our happy and beautiful capital was made a heap of ruins. Movements of the earth were felt on the morning of Holy Thursday, preceded by sounds like the rolling of heavy artillery over pavements, and like distant thunder. The people were a little alarmed in consequence of this phenomenon, but it did not prevent them from meeting in the churches to celebrate the solemnities of the day. On Saturday all was quiet, and confidence was restored. The people of the neighborhood assembled as usual to celebrate the Pasover. The night of Saturday was tranquil, as was also the whole of Sunday. The heat, it is true, was considerable, but the atmosphere was calm and serene. For the first three hours of the evening nothing unusual but at half-past nine a severe shock of an earthquake, occurring without the usual preliminary noises, alarmed the whole city. Many families left their houses and made encampments in the public squares, while others prepared to pass the night in their respective court yards.

Finally, at ten minutes to eleven, without premonition of any kind, the earth began to heave and tremble with such fearful force that in ten seconds the entire city was prostrated. The crashing of houses and churches stunned the ears of the terrified inhabitants, while a cloud of dust from the falling ruins enveloped them in a pall of impenetrable darkness. Not a drop of water could be got to relieve the half-choked and suffocating, for the wells and fountains were filled up or made dry. The clock tower of the Cathedral carried a great part of the edifice with it in its fall. The towers of the church of San Francisco crushed the Episcopal Oratory and part of the palace. The church of Santa Domingo was buried beneath its towers, and the college of the Assumption was entirely ruined. The new and beautiful edifice of the University was demolished. The church of the Merced separated in the centre, and its walls fell outward to the ground. Of the private houses a few were left standing, but all were rendered uninhabitable. It is worthy of remark that the walls left standing are old ones; all those of modern construction have fallen. The public edifices of the government and city shared the common destruction.

The devastation was effected, as we have said, in the first ten seconds, for although the succeeding shocks were tremendous, accompanied by fearful rumblings beneath our feet, they had comparatively trifling results, for the reason that the first had left but little for their ravages.

Solemn and terrible was the picture presented on that dark, funeral night, of a whole people clustering in the plazas, and on their knees, crying with loud voices to Heaven for mercy, or in agonizing accents calling for their children and friends, whom they believed to be buried beneath the ruins! A heaven, oblique and ominous, a movement of the earth rapid and unequal, causing a terror indescribable, an intense sulphurous odor filling the atmosphere, and indicating an approaching eruption of the volcano, streets filled with ruins or overhung by threatening walls, a suffocating cloud of dust almost rendering respiration impossible. Such was the spectacle presented by the unhappy sky on that memorable and awful night!

A hundred boys were shut up in the college, many invalids crowded the hospitals, and the barracks were full of soldiers. The sense of the catastrophe which must have befallen them, gave fresh poignancy to the first moments of reflection after the earthquake was over. It was believed that at least a fourth part of the inhabitants had been buried beneath the ruins. The members of the government, however, hastened to ascertain, as far as practicable, the extent of the catastrophe, and to quiet the public mind. It was found that the loss of life had been much less than was supposed, and it now appears probable that the number of the killed will not exceed one hundred, and of wounded fifty. Among the latter is the bishop, who received a severe blow on the head, the late President, Senor Duenas, a daughter of the President, and the wife of the secretary of the legislative chambers—the latter severely.

Fortunately the earthquake has not been followed by rains, which gives an opportunity to disinter the public archives, as also many of the valuables contained in the dwellings of the citizens.

The movements of the earth still continue, with strong shocks, and the people fearing a general swallowing up of the city, or that it may be buried under some sudden eruption of the volcano, are hastening away, taking with them their household goods, the sweet memories of their infancy, and their domestic animals, perhaps the only property left for the support of their families, exclaiming with Virgil, "Nos patria fines et dulcia linquimus arva."

Appended to this is a proclamation of the President of San Salvador, Jose Maria San Martin, to his "fellow-citizens." He says: "I speak to you amidst the ruins of our beautiful capital, under the weight of the heavy disaster which overtook us on the fatal night of Sunday, the 16th of April. A fearful earthquake destroyed, in the brief space of ten seconds, all the buildings of the city—plunged an infinite number of families in misery, and has driven them abroad to seek shelter elsewhere. Comprehending the full extent of the calamity which has befallen the people of the city, the government can only offer the consolation that it will neglect no means to secure such property as has been saved from the ruins, and to maintain public tranquility and order. In doing this, they not only rely upon the co-operation of the people residing near the capital, but depend upon them to neglect no means of affording relief to the sufferers. The government relies upon the general patriotism and public spirit to give efficiency to the measures which will be taken to build up anew the city of San Salvador, in some place offering better conditions than the present site, and which will be less subject to the devastations of earthquakes. I invoke the All-Powerful to lend his divine

aid to this consummation, and influence the minds of the people of the capital, that they shall not disperse in such a manner as to make their new concentration impossible."

Towards the conclusion of his proclamation the President says: "People of Salvador! In common with my fellow-citizens I have lost all, and am obliged, at the head of a numerous family, to leave the beloved city of my home, and seek an asylum elsewhere; but I pray to Heaven to keep me from murmuring, and I feel grateful to the Almighty that he has preserved my life and the lives of those whom I hold more precious than my own."

Horrible Murder, and a Speedy and Just Punishment of the Murderer.

One of the most horrible murders we have ever read or heard of, was committed in Jefferson county, near Leadvale, on the night of the 15th inst. A negro slave, about 21 years of age, murdered, in a very brutal and inhuman manner, his master, Elijah Moore, his mistress and a young Miss Lotspich, a sister to Mrs. Moore. They were all murdered in their beds, with an axe and without any provocation on the part of the negro.

The negro after the act, fled, and was not to be found next morning; but the indignant community pursued him, and on Sunday evening last, he was overtaken and arrested. He confessed that he had committed the murder, and that he had no provocation, "being moved and instigated by the devil."

A number of the best men of Jefferson county had collected together, and they, after due deliberation, concluded that the crime was so unparalleled, that he merited a summary and extra-judicial punishment—all concurring in the thing, they entered into a mutual obligation to defend and sustain each other in the act, and determined to burn the negro on Monday the 20th, just at 12 o'clock M. They did so, and notwithstanding we are not in favor of men taking the law into their own hands under ordinary circumstances, yet in this case we believe they did just right, and further we believe the whole community will sustain them. We for one say amen to the proceeding, for we think they did just right.

We have no doubt but this will furnish a copious subject for comment, to the abolition and freesoil papers of the North; but we want them to hold their infernal tongues, for we attribute all such outrageous murders in the South, to the infernal manoeuvring of Abolitionists at the North.

We wish it distinctly understood that for one, we have entered the list to defend the summary and extra-judicial execution of the above negro slave on Monday last. We desire to see all such offenders punished in the same way.—Greenville (Tenn.) Spy.

The Attorney General.

Mr. Cushing has given his official opinion to the effect that whatever expense the United States Marshals incur in executing the fugitive slave law must be borne by the Federal Government, and not by the claimant. The importance of this decision cannot be too highly estimated. Without it the law would be a burden instead of a benefit to the South.—Mr. Cushing's able argument is conclusive of the question. Hereafter a claimant of fugitive slaves will have all the means and strength of the Government to aid him in the recovery of his property, without being compelled to pay ten times the value of the property recovered. Of course the South pays the largest share of this expense, but that is not the fault of the officers of the Government. It is only an incidental evil growing out of the Union. It is refreshing to see an Administration every member of which is determined to enforce the laws of the country, irrespective of sectional prejudices and feelings.—South Carolinian.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

A Duel.

COLUMBUS, Ga., June 7, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I had the misfortune on last Saturday afternoon, as I was passing along the road from Marion, Miss., to Mount Sterling, Ala., to witness the fighting of a duel between Gen. J. C. Saunders, of Alabama, and Judge Evans, of Mississippi.

Five rounds were fired; the first round Gen. Saunders received a ball in his left arm, but the bone was not injured nor any blood vessel ruptured. The third round he was again slightly struck in the right breast, the ball passing just under the skin. No fears are entertained, however, from his wounds.

The fifth round Judge Evans was shot down and dangerously wounded, the ball entering his breast. The difficulty seems to have originated from very harsh language used by Gen. Saunders, in reply to a speech that Judge Evans made before the Literary Society of the Western Military College in Alabama.

Judge Evans is a native of Charleston, S. C.; he left there when quite young and went to Mississippi, where, at the age of 23, he engaged in the practice of law and soon became distinguished in his profession, and at 27 years of age he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court. He has a wife and three children. Gen. Saunders is a very young man, not more than 24 years of age, but possessed of great ability and extraordinary talents. He is a farmer, and a native of North Carolina; he has no wife nor children. It is indeed very bad that difficulties of so sad a nature should occur between such men, men who bid fair to be shining lights to their country.

LARGE SALE OF MULES AND CATTLE.—A few days ago, 2000 head of mules and 1500 head of cattle were offered for sale in Bourbon county, Ky. Cattle went off brisk at increased prices, while mules were somewhat cheaper. A private sale of a lot of two year old mules was made at \$150 per head; others sold at auction at \$120, \$100, and \$75; yearlings at \$80, \$70, \$60; sucklings privately at \$65, \$60, \$40. Stock cattle went at \$45, \$35, \$15.

The Frederick Examiner says that Mr. John P. Gallion, a dairy farmer of that neighborhood, believes himself to have discovered an effectual remedy for hoven, or bloat in cattle, an affection very common at this season of the year. His plan is to open the mouth of the animal and pull its tongue forward quickly three or four times to its furthest tension. This, he says, produces instantaneous relief. So simple a remedy is well worth attention.

RALEIGH, June 10th, 1854.

To the Editor of the Asheville News:

The long delayed trials of John B. Woodfin and James Johnson, who stood charged and indicted in the U. S. Federal Court with forging a Clerk's certificate of Wilkes County Court to certain pension papers of Mary Dowell, have at last been tried. Jas. Johnson, who was alone indicted for the forgery of W. Martin's name and J. W. Staley's name to said certificate, was first tried and acquitted without the slightest difficulty—the Jury not being two minutes out of the box. The evidence against him failed to create even a suspicion of guilt on his part, but clearly showed that it rested elsewhere. In this investigation against Johnson, John B. Woodfin of Burnsville was introduced and examined by the District Attorney, Robert P. Dick, Esq., as a witness on the part and in behalf of the United States, after the District Attorney having entered a nolle prosequi against him, to the end that he might be examined, and with the promise before he was examined that a Jury should (after Johnson's trial was ended) be empanelled and return a verdict of not guilty against him. Woodfin was then placed upon the stand as a government witness, doubtless with a hope on the part of the District Attorney that his testimony would enable him to convict the defendant, Johnson, then on trial; but this hope had no sooner blossomed in the mind of Mr. Dick than it was blighted by the frank and lucid statements of Mr. Woodfin, which not only exculpated himself from all suspicion, but clearly and distinctly vindicated the character and conduct of the defendant Johnson from any blame in said transaction alleged against him. In this examination Mr. Woodfin bore himself with a manliness highly creditable to himself and gratifying to his friends. His whole deportment was circumspect and becoming. The Court, the Jury, and the spectators were at once struck with his succinct and manifest inclination to speak without disguise the truth and the whole truth, not only as to Johnson but as to himself, which he did by a plain and conclusive statement as to all connection he had or could have had with the papers alleged to have been forged,—that they were prepared by Johnson and left at his house in Burnsville in his absence for transmission to Washington, and he only returned one or two hours before the departure of the mail, opened the papers, saw they were sealed with the proper seal of Wilkes County Court, not supposing for a moment any thing was wrong or that said papers were not properly executed, he nor Johnson having no motive to have them otherwise than properly signed and faithfully made out, at once sealed them up and mailed them to his agent at Washington;—and I only desire here to say that the defective execution of said papers tended directly to cripple, thwart and defeat the success of Woodfin's and Johnson's application for said pension, thereby removing all motive they could have had in perpetrating the spurious execution of said papers.

The morning after Johnson's acquittal the District Attorney promptly proceeded to redeem his promise by empanelling a Jury and stating to them frankly that after a thorough and impartial examination of the whole charges against Woodfin, not the slightest testimony of his guilt or even improper conduct had been produced, and that he desired the Jury to return a verdict of not guilty, to which request the whole Jury promptly responded, and so recorded their verdict.

But few men placed under as embarrassing circumstances as Mr. Woodfin was would have borne themselves as becomingly. He is in age, comparatively, a boy; but in manner manly and dignified. The effort on the part of his accusers to cast a cloud of suspicion over his character and brand it with obloquy and disgrace, has signally failed and fallen harmless at his feet. His character has sustained no injury in public estimation by this wanton assault upon it, and now stands without blemish before the world, as all will readily testify who witnessed said trial. I entertain no doubt that his good name in the future will be rightly appreciated, and that all recollection of the base and foul stain attempted will be consigned to oblivion by all honorable men, and those who are not honorable may sneak, spaniel like, in the dark (as his enemies have hitherto done) and snap at his heels; but can do him no harm. I speak as of my counsel, and was associated with Hon. John H. Bryan and B. F. Moore, Esq., who displayed great earnestness, marked sagacity and legal ability in the defence of Woodfin and Johnson.

B. M. EDNEY.

[FOR THE NEWS.]

At a meeting of the citizens of Burnsville and its vicinity, on the receipt of the news of the triumphant acquittal of J. B. Woodfin, charged in the Federal Court at Raleigh, for the District of North Carolina, on the 1st Monday in June, A. D. 1854, with procuring a forgery to be committed, and using a forged paper knowing it to be forged; I. M. Broyles, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Joshua Williams appointed Secretary.

On motion a committee of five were appointed to draw up resolutions for the action of the meeting. J. W. McElroy, J. Williams, J. D. Reynolds, J. G. Parrott, and L. H. Dillinger, were appointed on said committee, who reported, through their chairman, Col. J. W. McElroy, the following preamble and resolutions:

Believing it to be the duty of all good citizens of a Republican Government like ours, to protect from harm the character, lives, and property of their fellow citizens, as far as justifiable by the laws of the country; Therefore,

Resolved, That we the citizens of Burnsville and vicinity, have received with unfeigned pleasure, the intelligence of the acquittal of our fellow citizen, John B. Woodfin, charged in the Federal Court at the city of Raleigh, N. C., with procuring a forgery to be committed and using forged papers knowing them to be forged.

Resolved, That we are satisfactorily informed that there was no trial had in the case of J. B. Woodfin, there being no evidence whatever introduced against him and that the Jury was informed by the District Attorney, prosecuting in behalf of the U. S. Government, that he had no evidence whatever against Mr. Woodfin; whereupon the Jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Resolved, That we have been acquainted with Mr. John B. Woodfin for many years, and have never lost confidence in him, and have always believed him clear of the above named charge, and have ever looked on him as an honest, upright, honorable man.

Resolved, That we now take pleasure in again recommending him to our fellow citizens as a man of business habits, and who is fully qualified to discharge the business in which he has heretofore been engaged, to the satisfaction of all who may employ him.

Resolved, That we also feel gratified at the acquittal of James Johnson, charged in the same court with the forgery of the papers above alluded to. Although Mr. Johnson has only very recently become a citizen of this county, yet from his good deportment, and from the good character he has supported and can support in the county where he was raised, we cannot believe him capable of committing the crime with which he was charged.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in the Asheville News with a request that the Spectator copy.

Resolved, That the chairman and Secretary sign the proceedings of this meeting.

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC M. BROYLES, CHM'N.

J. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

Burnsville, June 19th, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.



ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, June 29, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,
OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

CANDIDATES.

We are authorised to announce DAVID COLEMAN, Esq., as a candidate to represent the counties of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

We are authorised and requested to announce Col. Z. B. VANCE as a candidate to represent Buncombe County in the Lower Branch of the next General Assembly.

All letters on business connected with this Office must be addressed to
THOS. W. ATKIN.

Appointments.

Gen. Dockery has made the following list of appointments, at which Mr. Bragg will meet him.

Wadesboro'	Thursday, 30 June
Monroe,	Saturday, 1 July
Charlotte,	Monday, 3 "
Lincolnton,	Wednesday, 5 "
Newton,	Thursday, 6 "
Taylorsville,	Friday, 7 "
Wilkesboro'	Saturday, 8 "
Jefferson,	Monday, 10 "
Watanga,	Wednesday, 12 "
Lenoir,	Friday, 14 "
Morganton,	Saturday, 15 "
Marion,	Monday, 17 "
Rutherfordton,	Wednesday, 19 "

Mr. Bragg will also speak in Dallas, Gaston county, on the 4th July.

Gen. Dockery has so far made all the appointments, and has refused to make joint appointments. Mr. Bragg thinks it best to follow him. He is anxious to visit Cleveland county, and we think will do so after the appointment at Rutherfordton.

Asheville Male Academy.

The public examination of the Students of the above Institution took place last Friday. A goodly number of citizens were present, and so far as we have heard an expression of opinion, were well pleased with the exercises of the occasion. Mr. Massie is a good Teacher, and merits the patronage of our citizens. That our boys need his training there can be no doubt. See advertisement in another column.

ACCIDENT.

Mr. Jeremiah Westmoreland was severely injured by the premature discharge of a blast he was preparing in a well, near this place, on Saturday morning last. His face was much torn and lacerated, and although it is probable he will recover, yet it is feared that he will lose both eyes. His brother, who was also in the well, was slightly injured. Mr. W. is an industrious, worthy man, and we sincerely hope his case may not prove so bad as is now feared.

The Salisbury Banner contains an account of the speech made in that town by Gen. Dockery, on the 20th inst. Mr. Bragg was confined to bed by sickness, and of course Gen. Dockery had the ring to himself. The General was frequently prompted by Mr. Nathaniel Boyden, a Massachusetts Yankee. With his Yankee friend's assistance, the General waded through his speech, without, as the Banner says, effecting anything for his party or himself.

A letter from Washington says that Mr. Sigraves, of New Jersey, has been appointed U. S. Attorney for New Mexico.

"RENEGADES."

The Editor of the Spectator seems particularly fond of applying this epithet to us and our political friends. It is well known that the British party at the time of the Revolution sought to break down the American cause, by denouncing its adherents as "rebels, traitors and renegades" from the Tory party of England. They went forward, however, and achieved the independence of their country, in spite of all this denunciation.

Now we care about as little for the epithets of the Spectator as we would, had we lived during the revolution, have cared for the denunciations of a band of marauding Tories.—We would have gloried then in being known as a renegade from the British Tory party, and we glory now in knowing that we are denounced by a set of men who are Tories at heart but afraid to admit it.

The Spectator asks us if we believe that Gen. Dockery would now vote to give free negroes the right of suffrage. We cannot answer for what Gen. Dockery would do now. We only know that he did vote for giving free negroes the right of suffrage, and that is all we have charged him with.

For the editor of the Spectator, however, we believe we can answer, since he has not pretended to retract a charge which we have already branded as an attempt to "defame and belie us," and which the Spectator must know there can be no honest difference of opinion about, and our answer is: That if General Dockery was now in favor of free negro suffrage the Spectator would support him.

If Leonard J. Farwell were the nominee of a Whig Convention, the Spectator would again give him his name flying at the head of his paper up to the day of election, and would at least give him a "negative support." Or if Fred Douglass is elected to Congress, as he may be, the Spectator will chronicle it as he has done all the recent abolition victories at the North, as a glorious Whig victory.

The editor of the Spectator is informed that whenever he wishes to understand "the exact nature" of any denunciations we have indulged in against him or his paper he can apply to us and we will furnish it to him.

Fallen From Grace.

We learn that C. T. N. Davis, Esq., has been nominated by a Convention, which met at Morganton, as the Federal Whig candidate to represent Burke, Caldwell and McDowell in the State Senate. Two years ago Mr. Davis was a good Southern rights and States rights man—strong for Clingman, and would not vote for Scott. How he could go off into old federal fogism is inexplicable. We half guess he received the nomination because he was in some-body's way for the Commons in his county, those who nominated him being well satisfied that it was a good way to consign him to political death. We are surprised that he could be caught with such chaff. As yet we have heard of no opponent to him; but he will have opposition and defeat.

Banner.

Mr. Davis is a gentleman of ability, and rare social qualities, but to our notion, a very bad judge of the proper time to change his political coat. We recollect Mr. Davis two years ago as a strong anti-Scott man—a strong Clingman man and in favor of Free Suffrage by Legislative enactment. He run in McDowell and Burke professedly as Mr. Clingman's friend for the United States Senate, for we furnished him with a pair of saddlebags full of documents to help him along. We are still for Clingman—where is friend Davis? How comes he the nominee of such old foggy federalists as T. George Walton, and Tod R. Caldwell, and others? Has he joined them in their war upon Mr. Clingman?

We understand that Dr. Jno. A. Dickson of Burke, Southern Rights Whig, is a candidate against the nominee of the Morganton broadcloth convention, with every prospect of success.

Surry County.

We have received from an esteemed friend a highly interesting account of the discussion between the candidates for Governor at Mt. Airy, in Surry. We regret that we have not room for it entire. Gen. Dockery said if he had been in Congress he would have voted with Mr. Badger and Kerr for the Nebraska Bill; and then proceeded to justify Puryear and Rogers for voting against it! He is as pliable and accommodating as the Orange county Feds. Mr. Bragg then asked Gen. Dockery if he had read the Bill? Dockery replied, "Go on, Sir, go on!" "So we took it for granted," adds our correspondent, "that Gen. Dockery knows nothing about the Nebraska Bill, and cares a great deal less." Our correspondent adds:

"I assure you, sir, that the Democracy are in the best of spirits, and that the Whigs are emphatically 'down in the mouth.'" We made a most fortunate selection in our standard-bearer. I made his acquaintance yesterday, and can say that he is a man of decided ability, a fluent speaker, and a close logical reasoner. The Whigs are evidently disappointed in Dockery, and I do not think he made a vote by coming here, but very probable that he has lost.

Dockery is treating Bragg very ungentlemanly in making the appointments. They travel 30 or 40 miles every day, and speak.—Dockery's object is evidently to get shut of him, but this he will not easily do.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Democrats of the Legislature of this State have nominated Messrs. Hibbard and Wells for the United States' Senate. We sincerely trust they may be elected. They are both able men, and true as steel to the Constitutional rights of the South.

Professor Mitchell,

Of East Tennessee University, has visited this portion of our State for the purpose of examining their localities and collecting cabinet specimens of several rare minerals, which render this section of country highly interesting to mineralogists.

We learn from Professor Mitchell that the copper ore discovered by him in Macon county was the yellow sulphuret, and not "sulphate and chloride," as stated in our last issue.

Persons engaged in the mining business, or those who own land supposed to contain valuable minerals, might be benefited by availing themselves of his services, while in this portion of the State.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.

This favorite magazine for July is on our table. Godey, a quarter of a century ago, took for his motto *Excelsior!* and his present proud position shows how faithfully he has labored for the mental, moral and physical well-being of his fair country-women. The "Book" is found every where, and the name of Godey is as familiar in hundreds of thousands of families as a household word. We have been a constant reader of the Book for eleven years, and now have all of the volumes neatly bound, and regard them as no mean addition to our stock of printed treasures. Price \$3 a year. L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, Pa.

P. S. By an arrangement with the Publisher we can furnish the "Book" at \$2 a year to single subscribers; and to clubs of six for \$10.

VERY ACCOMMODATING.

The Federal Whigs of Orange, in their late meeting to nominate candidates for the Assembly, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course of our S-nator in Congress, the Hon. George E. Badger, and of our Representative, the Hon. Sion H. Rogers."

The consistency of the above, as well as the very accommodating spirit of the Orange Federalists will be perceived when it is remembered that Mr. Badger voted for and Mr. Rogers against the Nebraska bill.

THE CARNCROSS FAMILY.

This family of Musical prodigies gave a concert in this place, on Monday and Tuesday nights. They had a full house, and were uproariously applauded. They are worth hearing.

THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—We learn by an Extra from the office of the Newbern Atlantic, that the General Commissioners under the act incorporating the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, met in Newbern on the 14th instant, and, after examining the Books, found that five hundred and one thousand three hundred dollars had been subscribed in the town of Newbern, and the five per cent in cash paid in. The Magistrates of Craven county then assembled in the Court House, and by a unanimous vote subscribed on behalf of the county \$150,000 to the work. Bonds for the amount are to be issued payable at the expiration of twenty years.

Forty negroes out of fifty employed by one of the contractors on the Clarksville and Ridgeway Railroad ran off, a few nights since, near Lynesville, N. C., and have not since been heard of.

The farm of Gen. Cass, which, thirty years ago, was the suburbs of the little village of Detroit, is now in the very heart of that large and prosperous city. By retaining possession of the land, which originally cost but a few hundred dollars, he now finds himself worth about three millions from that operation alone.

According to the Weldon Patriot, the Rev. Mr. Roberts, formerly of this State, is the leader of the Chinese revolution. He went to China several years ago as a Baptist missionary.

Commodore Perry has negotiated a treaty, with Japan, to go into operation in one year. He will remain a few weeks longer to survey ports, visit neighboring islands, &c.

The next meeting of the Agricultural Association of the Slave Holding States, will take place at Raleigh, in October next, during the holding of the N. C. State Fair.

DEATH OF MRS. ANDREW.—We regret to learn that Mrs. Andrew, wife of Bishop Andrew, died in Oxford, Georgia, a few days since, and that Mrs. Dr. Means was at the same time lying in a very critical state.

Persons who served in private armed ships during the war of 1812, and were wounded, "are entitled, by a recent act of Congress, to a pension."

Street preachers are becoming numerous in Philadelphia as New York and Boston. The North American complains because "they will mix religion and politics, dragging the angel's wing in the mire."

FIRE AT LOUISVILLE.—The office of the Louisville Courier was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. The loss is about \$7,000—covered by insurance. The presses, books, and job office were saved. It was the work of an incendiary.

Gen. Dockery and Mr. Clingman.

We have been satisfied from the outset that the political principles entertained by General Dockery are at war with those upon which a majority of the people of this District have heretofore acted, and that he and his principles, if fairly understood, would be repudiated by the people of this District. To show that our views upon this subject are not altogether unfounded, we publish below a letter, addressed to a gentleman of this town, from Hon. T. L. Clingman, in answer to an enquiry, whether, if he were in the District, he would support Gen. Dockery. Here it is—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
June 19th, 1854.

My Dear Sir:—The enquiry in your letter is one which I have several times had occasion to answer to friends in the District, as well as in conversation with different persons at this place. If I were in the State I should not think of supporting Gen. Dockery. I have held political as well as personal reasons for opposing him. Want of time only prevents my giving at length these reasons, but I may refer to some of them.

It is known that Gen. Dockery took the same positions that Col. Gaither did in the canvass against me in 1851. He avowed publicly that he was ready to vote men and money to coerce South Carolina, (or, according to the newspaper accounts,) even North Carolina, in the event of her seceding from what she might deem a sufficient cause, &c.

My position was different, as you know; and as I then thought it right, and as I was sustained in it by a vote of two or three to one of the freemen of my district, it could hardly be expected that I should now abandon my opinion and go over to Gen. Dockery. I regard this very issue as being more important in principle than any of those he is trying to make at this time. The South being the weaker section in point of numbers, can only protect her rights in the Union by having it understood that her sons will stand by her in the last emergency. In fact as far as I understand Gen. Dockery's views as to the relative powers and duties of the Federal and State Governments, we differ entirely. I look upon him as having adopted the opinions of the most ultra federalists and consolidationists of our day. His course upon questions connected with these principles, and in fact upon most practical measures during our service in Congress, has been different from my own.

In the late Presidential contest, too, his sympathies appeared to be with the Northern or anti-slavery section of the Whig party.—In fact there are few public men with whom I differ more thoroughly than with General Dockery.

With respect to the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, I ought perhaps to say that there has not, as far as I can remember, been any serious attempt to get through such a bill during my whole service in Congress. At least for many years past no such movement has been made. Gen. Dockery himself did not, as far as I know, ever introduce or attempt to introduce a bill for such a purpose. I presume his failing to do so must have arisen from his seeing that there was not the slightest chance of carrying such a project. There is even less at this time. If he, when a member of Congress, did not even introduce a bill, as he had the power to do, what matters it as to his present opinions. He must know that, even if he were Governor of the State, he would have no more power over the question than any Justice of the Peace or private citizen. The clamor now raised on this subject by certain politicians is merely made for political effect. Without the slightest expectation of carrying through any such measure, they are merely striving to catch votes from those who do not understand the condition of things.

The circumstance that Gen. Dockery was nominated by a respectable body of gentlemen called a Whig Convention, does not give him any additional claims to my support.—That Convention was mainly controlled by influences hostile to me, both politically and personally, and I have reason to believe that a prominent purpose of the actors was to injure me and defeat my political friends who might chance to be candidates for the Legislature.

Gen. Dockery's course in some other respects gives him no claim on me individually. During the Presidential canvass in the Autumn of 1852 there was a publication in the form of an editorial in one of the Scott papers, I do not remember which, saying in substance that Gen. Dockery had declared in some speech that no one at Washington could find out to the close of the session of Congress whether I was for or against Gen. Scott. When this matter was referred to during a discussion at Lenoir, on the day preceding the Presidential election, I denounced it as a falsehood, and requested my opponent in the discussion to notify Gen. Dockery to that effect. When it was referred to in the last canvass by Col. Gaither, I spoke of it in like terms, and my declaration subsequently found its way into several of the newspapers of the State. Of course it could not have escaped General Dockery's knowledge, and he ought therefore, in my opinion, either to have disavowed the original statement or taken some step in justification of himself. I felt at liberty to denounce the statement in these decided terms not only because my opposition to Gen. Scott

was notorious, but also because I had heard from more than individual that Gen. Dockery was complaining during the session of my hostility to his candidate and endeavoring to counteract the influence of that opposition in the State.

His conduct to one of my constituents, Gen. Edney, which I think you have been apprised of, would of itself be sufficient to deprive him of any claim to my support, as far as personal reasons against him could operate. My letter, however, is growing longer than I intended, and therefore I merely say in conclusion that I am opposed to Gen. Dockery's election, both upon political and personal grounds.

Had he been a candidate for Congress in our District I have no doubt but that he would, on account of his previous course, have been beaten much farther than Col. Gaither was.

I have published nothing in relation to him, because I have work enough to do here. Having no desire to dictate to other gentlemen as to what course they should pursue, so on the other hand I have no wish to conceal my opinions from either friends or opponents. You are therefore at liberty to communicate these views to any and every one, or even to have them published if you think it desirable.

Very truly, yours, &c.,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

The Self-Righteous Dockery.

We learn that General Dockery told the people at Greensborough that he was a religious man and a member of the Church, but that his competitor, Mr. Bragg, was a profane "cuss" and "swearer". Mr. Bragg replied that his opponent had been misinformed as to his being a profane man; that he had never been in the habit of cursing or swearing; that it was true he was not so fortunate as to be a member of the Church, but that he looked forward with hope to the day when he would be deemed worthy to be received into so sacred a connection.—His competitor was welcome to all he might say in such declarations before the people.—He had read, in the good book, of certain persons who blew their own trumpets, and who loved to be seen in the chief places and praying at the corners of the streets; and he had read also of the proud Pharisee, who thanked God that he was not as other men—but that same good book taught us that those were not best or in most favor with the Almighty who were noted for their observance of forms or for boasting their own righteousness.

That was a home thrust, which this modern Pharisee will not soon forget. Whigs of North Carolina, behold your candidate for Governor! Look at him, and ponder him, ye intelligent Whigs, and say if you are proud of him!—*Raleigh Standard.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE GLORIOUSLY RIGHT!

We copy the following highly gratifying intelligence from the last Washington Union: *New Hampshire Democratic State Convention.—Nebraska Bill Unanimously Endorsed!—traitors appalled!* The following despatch has been received from Concord: "State Convention gloriously harmonious. Resolutions fully endorsing Nebraska adopted unanimously, with three cheers. Great enthusiasm prevails. Traitors appalled. I hear cheers from the Convention now, as I send you this."

The Democracy of the Granite State have taken a noble stand upon their mountain barrier! We congratulate the sturdy members of that patriotic, unanimous convention, and the noble constituency whose will they speak!

Proceedings in Congress.

EXCITING SCENE BETWEEN MESSRS. CHURCHWELL AND CULLUM—PISTOLDRAWN—FUTURE MEETING OF CONGRESS, ETC.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1854. A most disgraceful scene took place on the floor of the House of Representatives to-day, between Messrs. Churchwell, democrat, and Cullum, whig—both of Tennessee. In the heat of the excitement, Mr. Cullum called Mr. Churchwell "a—d liar and scoundrel," repeated, and rushed at him with the apparent intention of inflicting personal damage, but was held back by the members. Mr. Churchwell drew and cocked a pistol, and stood prepared to meet any onslaught his antagonist might feel prepared to make. The excitement throughout the Hall was terrible—while the immediate friends of the gentlemen were endeavoring to subdue their passion, others were mounted on chairs in order that they might more conveniently witness the fight.—It fortunately so happened, however, that both parties were arrested before a blow was struck. The House adjourned amid much confusion. The House yesterday passed the bill providing for the annual meeting of Congress on the first Monday of November—one month later than proposed by the bill of Judge Douglas.

The bill to aid the territory of Minnesota in the construction of a railroad was passed by the House to-day.

The Senate to-day ordered the engrossment of the bill for the re-organization of the Navy.

The Senate occupied much of the time yesterday and to-day in discussing the President's vetoing the Insane Land bill.

FOURTH ROUND

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville St. July 22—23 Hendersonville et. Davidson's river C. G. Aug. 4—8 Webster " Scotts Creek " 11—15 Catawba " Crook'd Crk " 18—22 Franklin " Franklin " 25—29 Echota Mills, Shoal Crk " Sept. 1—5 Wayneville et. Shooks " 8—12 Asheville " Turkey Crk " 15—19 Burnsville " " 22—25 R. W. PATTY.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the North Cove, Catawba Circuit, commencing July 28; at Asbury Camp Ground, Asheville circuit, commencing Aug. 25; also, at Reem's Creek, Asheville et., commencing Sept. 29.

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening last, by Rev. E. W. Chancealm, Mr. JONATHAN ZACHARY of Jackson county, to Miss ELIZA ANN, daughter of Capt. Wiley Jones, of this county.

LADIES' ENTERTAINMENT.

THE LADIES of the Methodist Episcopal Church will give AN ENTERTAINMENT at the Court House in Asheville on the Tuesday evening of July County Court. The object is to raise funds to assist in building a Church; and they earnestly hope their efforts will be appreciated and warmly seconded by a generous community.

Price of admission to the ENTERTAINMENT Fifty Cents.

MANAGERS.
MRS. LUCINDA ROBERTS,
" NANCY CLAYTON,
" MARY VANCE,
" MARY A. SAWYER,
" ELIZABETH RANKIN,
" ELIZA G. WOODFIN,
" MIRA L. WOODFIN,
" SARAH A. SMITH,
" HARRIET V. VANCE,
" ELIZABETH CARLISLE,
" HARRIET N. ATKIN,
" DR. CRUMLEY.
Asheville, June 29, 1854.

A LECTURE

Will be given by Dr. Parsons on the science of Dentistry, illustrating the facts and experience he has had for 33 years—will prove to every thinking mind, that it is all important to have the teeth attended to in due season, in order to preserve them for life. Commencing at the Court House on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, if fair weather, if not, on the first fair evening. Admittance 25 cents.

TEMPERANCE.

A meeting is appointed to be held at the Store of Smith & Baird, in Madison county, on the 4th of July next, for the purpose of discussing the subject of Temperance, and to consider the subject of candidates treating, &c. All persons pro and con, are invited to attend. A CITIZEN.

DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.

During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. McLane has attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold, nor is it liable to doing any injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge. Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Sold by SMITH & McDOWELL.

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION OF THE ASHEVILLE "MALE ACADEMY" will begin on Tuesday 15th August. The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, and no pains will be spared by the principal to make it a school worthy the patronage of those having sons to educate. In point of morality and intelligence, Asheville possesses superior advantages, being free from all the vices and temptations incident to most villages and towns. Pupils will be prepared for College or the practical business of life. The government of the School will be mild but firm, blending as far as possible strict discipline with that degree of gentlemanly intercourse so essential to a well ordered school.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 Months.
Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, &c., \$6.50
The above tuition will be charged each term.
" E. Grammar, 8.00
Natural Science, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 15.00
Mensuration and Surveying, 15.00
Latin, Greek and French, 15.00
A contingent fee of 75 cts. will be charged each pupil. It is very desirable that pupils be present at the beginning of the Session. No pupil will be retained in the School who is irregular in his attendance.

Board can be obtained either in the village or in the subscriber's family, at a short distance from the village. For further particulars address the undersigned. THOS. G. MASSIE.
June 24th, 1854.—Sw.

DAQUERREOTYPES, On an Improved and Greatly Enlarged Scale.

L. W. KEEN,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the citizens of Asheville and vicinity that he has taken rooms in the very commodious Temperance Hall, and offers to all an opportunity of securing DAQUERREOTYPES several times larger than was ever taken in the place. He flatters himself that his well known reputation as an Artist, precludes the necessity of a long advertisement.—EIGHT YEARS constant devotion to this most wonderful and fascinating Art, with an Apparatus of personal selection in the city of New York, warrants him in saying satisfaction will be given to all who may call upon him for LIKENESSES. He has on hand a great variety of cases—some VERY fine. A few magnificent Rosewood Gilt Frames, with the much admired gold chased Mats 16 by 18 inches. Also, other smaller frames very handsome. Likenesses set in Lockets, Pins, Bracelets, &c. "Good Likenesses and fair prices" is his motto. Those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity of securing Likenesses of themselves and friends would do well to call soon. June 29—15.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper. Asheville 1854.

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand, and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown, crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncome flour, iron castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hoes, anvils, vices, bellows, heavy duccies, country jeans linseys, straw hats, scythes, cradles, scythe sheaths, &c., &c. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
May 25th, 1854.

DENTAL NOTICE.

S. C. PARSONS, M. D.,
SURGEON DENTIST,
FROM NEW YORK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Asheville and vicinity, that he may be seen at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

He will perform any operation on the Teeth and Gums, in a style not surpassed by any pretender of the art in the universe. Teeth inserted on gold plate or roots, in the neatest manner without pain.

Painful and tender Nerves cured and plugged. Immaterial what size or situation the cavities may be. Children's Teeth, however irregular they may be, can be adjusted and placed in due form. From seven to sixteen years of age, the Teeth should be examined by a Dentist every four months; and if parents would leave it to the Dentist, to perform what operations were necessary, they would have good Teeth for life.

Those who have large and tender Cavities, and given up by other Dentists as lost, please call, and it will be proved by ocular demonstration that they can be saved. The most difficult Teeth and Roots extracted with as little pain as possible. From thirty-three years constant practice he trusts to give perfect satisfaction.

N. B. The Sight restored without the aid of Glasses. Reference, by permission, to Valentine Mott, M. D., Thomas Boyd, M. D., T. Kennedy, M. D., H. Bostwick, M. D., James McNaughton, M. D., of New York; and W. L. Hilliard, M. D., Asheville. The most approved Teeth Powder and Brushes for sale.

Also Mineral Teeth and the celebrated Female Powders. June 8, 1854.
Deafness, Blindness, Cancers, &c., cured.

SALE OF TOWN PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, for Buncombe County, I will proceed to sell on the premises, on Tuesday

The 11th Day of JULY next, the lot in Asheville, belonging to the heirs of SAMUEL FLEMING, deceased, including the STORE HOUSE occupied by Smith, Baird & Vance; and also the

DWELLING AND OUT HOUSES

at present occupied by James L. McKee, Esq. The area of the whole lot is something over an acre. The lot commands the Court House square, and is one of the most eligible for business in the place.

A credit of one, two and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security, with interest from date.

I. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.
Asheville, June 8, 1854. tds

Re-Opening of Big Ivy ACADEMY.

MRS. EMILY BAGOT FOULDS, grateful for the extensive patronage already received, will (should no unforeseen circumstances occur) resume her tuition labors at the Academy on Big Ivy on the 5th June, 1854.

Having for twelve years been a constant teacher in England, and presided over an Academy of 100 pupils, her services in this country are, as might be expected, fully appreciated by all who know her.

The Branches taught at her school will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition and Elocution.

MR. FOULDS purposes, at leisure hours, teaching a few of the best grammar scholars Phonography, or the art of writing by sound. Boarding at \$1 per week at respectable and established houses.

State of North Carolina, MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.
P. H. NEILSON

JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, Joseph R. Howorth, is a non-resident of this State, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next. Witness, Jas. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854. J. NICHOLS, CLK.

June 8.

State of North Carolina, MADISON COUNTY.

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June 8.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guirals, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

Hardware, Queensware,

Anvils, vices, hammers, bellows, braces, screw plates, augers, chisels, hatchets, saws, pocket knives, knives and forks, shot guns, rifles, fenders, and hundreds of other little things.

—ALSO—

Common plates, granite do, white glazed, painted and grained tea cups and saucers, sugar bowls, pitchers, wash bowls and pitchers, glass tumblers, and a great many little "necessaries" to set off the table, may be found, and purchased with a little money of SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854, with the following Board of Officers:

Rev. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

Rev. E. W. CHANCEALME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

Mrs. B. L. CHANCEALME, Assistant in English Branches.

Miss ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructor in French Assistant in English Branches.

Miss LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Professor of Music.

Mrs. M. A. HILLIARD, Assistant in Music.

Miss MARY BOYD, Assistant in Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR and LADY, Steward and Stewardsess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform, is the following: A uniform for Sabbath and all public occasions, for summer, of plain white jacket, and for Winter, of Massarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss gait patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 30 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needed dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the time of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all extras though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired, to all holders of scholarships, or to such as are non-holders of scholarships, but beyond taking the whole English course, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years \$25.00 for 5 years \$40.00; for 10 years \$60.00; for 20 years \$100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years \$10.00; for 5 years \$15.00; for 10 years \$30.00.

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, \$13.00, \$17.00, \$21.00, \$25.00, and \$30.00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each \$30.00, and Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, each \$20.00; which charges will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not. For Latin, Greek and French, to non-holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course, each \$10.00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of \$2.00, and for the use of Guitar, of \$1.00. Also a contingent fee will be required of all of \$2.00. Board in Steward's Hall per cent \$1.50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to holders of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1/2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal of the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of the President, faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,
June 1st 1854. R. B. VANCE, Secy.

\$350 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION, BY HIS EXCELLENCY, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, it has been Represented to me that JAMES SHELTON (son of Roderick) and TILMAN LANDERS, both late of the County of Madison, stand charged with the murder of Drury Norton in said County; and that the said James Shelton and the said Tilman Landers have fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the aforesaid James Shelton and Tilman Landers may be apprehended and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said James Shelton to the Sheriff of Madison County and One Hundred and fifty Dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Tilman Landers to the Sheriff of the same County.

DESCRIPTION: James Shelton is described to be 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 33 years of age; weighs about 160 pounds. He has sandy colored hair and usually wears dark whiskers; complexion rather fair and face marked by the burning of powder.

Tilman Landers is described to be about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; about 25 years of age and weighs upwards of 150 pounds; has light red hair, fair complexion, and when spoken to has a down cast look.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, [L. S.] at the City of Raleigh, this June the 6th, A. D. 1854. DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor, SAM'L F. ADAMS, Jr., Private Secretary.

Raleigh, June 22, 1854.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

ON THE 2ND DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, at the Court House in Morganton, we shall proceed to let out to the lowest bidder, the contract for building a Bridge across the Catawba River, near McDowell's Ford. The plan and specifications will be made known on that day, or can previously be examined by application to Mr. Spilthorn, one of the Bridge Commissioners residing in Morganton. Bond and security will be required.

J. O. S. McDOWELL, E. M. SUDERTH, Jno. PARKS, Jno. COLLETT, DANIEL RODDERICK, JAMES AVERY. Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C. 22d June 1854.—1f.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE OF POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon. Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa at the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Gorman; where I will be found at any hour at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call. W. J. ALEXANDER, Adm.

SPRING STOCK, 1854. SMITH BAIRD & VANCE. ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

JOHN W. WILSON, Fashionable Tailor.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbug, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices.

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHES, cassimers, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received. SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

Ready Made Clothing. A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

For the Ladies, Particularly.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaccas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, printed muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, berages, de lains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizettes, white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c., &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and every thing else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Clothing Everywhere!

NOW the all important question is, Who can sell the cheapest? This can be easily decided by calling on

ROSENTHAL & CO.,

At their old stand, three doors south of the Bank of Cape Fear, who, by devoting themselves entirely to this line of business, and superintending personally the make of their clothing, are enabled to have always on hand the best assortment, and will sell as good an article, at a much lower price, than the same can be bought in any other store in this town or section of the country. They are now receiving their stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of all kinds of Sack, Frock, Dress and Business COATS, of every description; VESTS of every style and quality, together with a well selected assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Also on hand, a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold very cheap; as well as Hats, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Merino Shirts, &c. We deem it unnecessary to say more. We return our thanks to the public for the liberal patronage we have received. Country merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Clothing as it will be to their advantage. Asheville, April 13, 1854.

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered acetons, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call, we blacksmiths, carpenters, wagoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head. SMITH & McDOWELL.

Receiving and Forwarding GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package. SMITH & McDOWELL. Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C. H. CRITZ & Co. Stateville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends, and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended.

He flatters himself, from his long experience, that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him. L. M. WILLIAMS. Asheville, March 23, 1854. 4t

S. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening at the more house formerly occupied by A. B. Chyren, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no false boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH. Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods. "Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE. Asheville, April 7, 1853. 4t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas; French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woolen, and cotton gloves, &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimers, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps.

BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices, such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c.

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bits, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated, all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms. His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits, particularly for CASH. Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods, at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax, tallow, flour, corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey, beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. 4t

Reems' Creek S. of Temp. HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

Some two years ago Reems' Creek Division S. of T. put up a large and commodious building, 50 feet long, 20 wide and two stories high, intending the lower story for a school room, and the upper for the use of the Division; but owing to the large number of pupils in attendance as well as the growing interest manifested by all concerned, they have determined to establish a High School under the above name,—open the upper as well as the lower room, and have competent Teachers for each department of the school.

The school is eight miles north of Asheville, in one of the most moral and prosperous settlements of western Carolina; and everything is of an inviting nature to those who may wish to educate their sons and daughters.

The Trustees take pleasure in informing the public that they have been fortunate in procuring the services of Rev. J. A. REAGAN, as Principal, who will be assisted by competent Female Teachers.

The government will be firm, yet mild and parental. No pains will be spared by any one concerned to fully compensate the patrons for their trouble, expense and the time of their children.

Tuition will range in the English branches from \$5 to \$8 00 per session of twenty-one weeks.

Board can be had in the best families in the settlement at one dollar per week, wood, light and room included; and washing at 37 1-2 cents per dozen pieces.

The next session will commence on Friday the 13th day of April, proximo. Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, and no deduction made except in case of sickness.

It is much desired that all who may wish to send may have their sons and daughters in the settlement the day before, that they may be properly classed on that day.

For further particulars address W. R. BAIRD, Esq., or Rev. J. A. Reagan, Reems' Creek, Buncombe county, N. C.

By order of the Board.

JOHN S. WEAVER, Pres.

Wm. R. BAIRD, Sec.

December 31, '53.

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Linens hdk's, ladies worked cellars, chemisettes, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY SOUTHERN REMEDY,



DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:

Serofula, or King's Evil, Cancer, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Tumor, Chancres, Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Lamago, Coughs, Cold, Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats, Spontaneous or Impure Discharge in Life, Chronic Catarrhs, Diseases, and all other diseases of old and young, Summer and Winter Complaints, and all other diseases, and a Gentle and Pleasant Purgative, it is superior to Blue Lick and Congress Water, Salts, or Sedatives.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it, in the highest degree, and believe it to be a safe and reliable preparation, yet they feel that it is not their duty to yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community, as an article which has been so long and so respectfully physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

Testimony like the following, renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College. I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in recommending it as a safe and reliable compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable.

L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

What Dr. Pyrie, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla.

March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and believe the compound to be as excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alternative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLLES, M. D.

Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

London, Ky., April 26th, 1850.

Sir—Permit me to address to you a line, and to make the request to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with acute rheumatism about my chest, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your Bull's Sarsaparilla a trial, and in a few days, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. Baird & Vance, and in a few days, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is the best of the kind, and I believe it to be a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, and generally, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c.

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound, and I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and I believe it to be a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, and generally, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c.

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DR. ROGERS' Liverwort & Tar, FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to CONSUMPTION. LOOK AT ITS Unparalleled Success!

The above distinguished Cough Medicine is carrying all before it in Lung Complaints. In all sections of the country it is constantly performing cures which astonish even Physicians themselves. Look at the high character and standing of the names which vouch for its unrivalled healing power.

H. Cox, M. D., late Professor in the Medical College at Cincinnati; W. J. Richards, M. D.; Hon. Judge Morse; Hon. Judge Wm. Burke, for more than 20 years Post Master of Cincinnati; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn.; John A. Collins, Esq., Proprietor of the Temp. Organ and General Agent of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ohio, Wm. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus at N. Y.; Thos. C. Faudler, Esq., of Albany; Rev. H. Wiseman, Rev. R. Hoyt, N. Y. City, and we could name hundreds, say thousands of others who testify from personal experience, that it has cured them and their friends in some cases after all other remedies had failed. Such men never make such statements unless convinced of their truth, but the possibility of a doubt. Read a few of the letters.

Extract from a letter from F. E. Cory, to H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 137 Second street New York. SP